

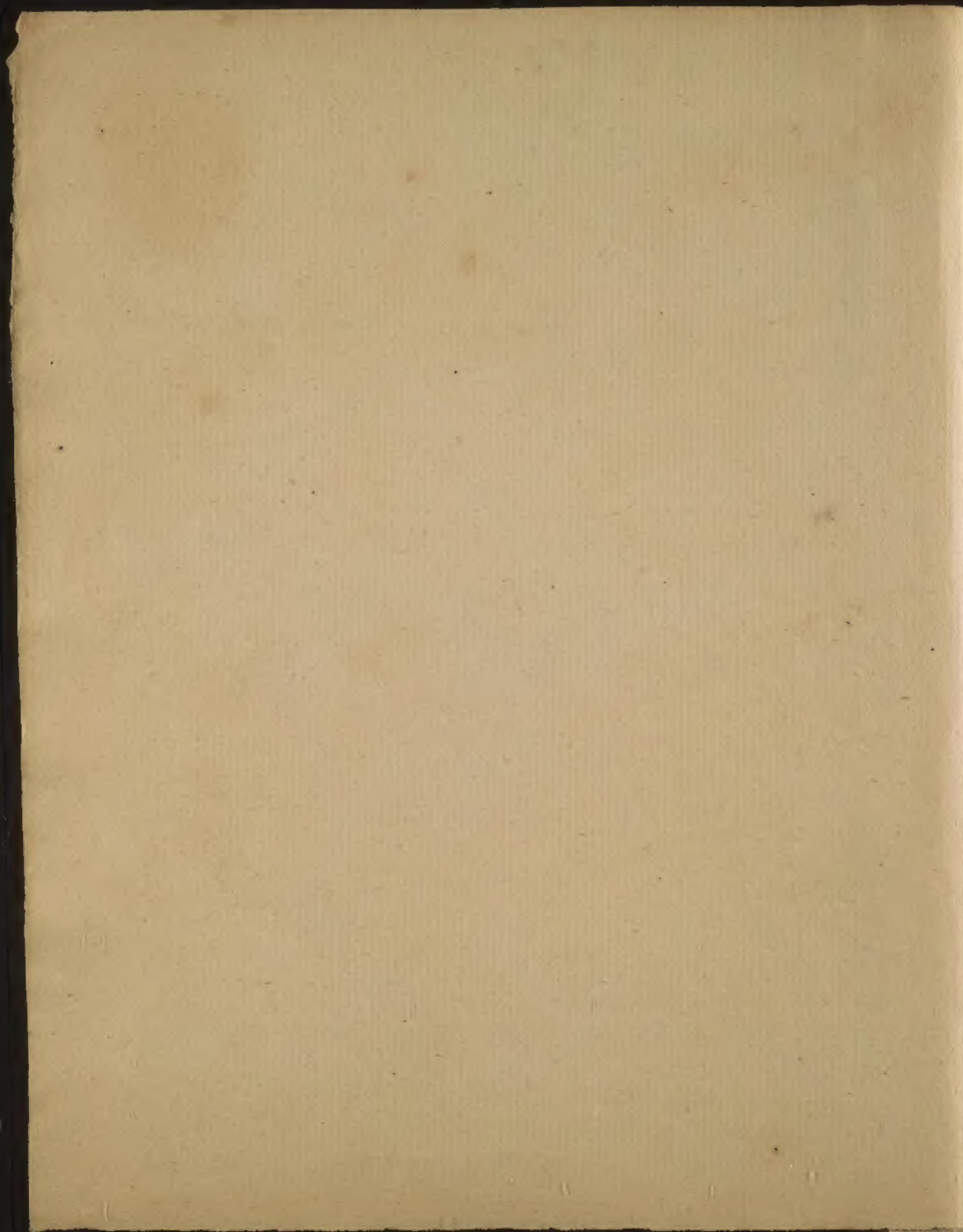
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Hepatic diseases & disorders.

It is a fulminating disease.



It is a frequent occurrence

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of a transient nature when it arises from the former and is commonly removed by depleting medicines. When it follows hepatitis it arises from the neglect of depletion. But it sometimes occurs in the West Indies from the feble, but protracted operation of heat, and miasmata without being preceded either by yellow fever or inflammation of the liver. The blood vessels are unable in this case to emit the tones of inflamⁿ but descend directly ~~below disease~~ ^{paping} down to disorder without ^{paping} through the stage of disease.

2 It is sometimes brought on by Per^o-phula.

3 It is a frequent consequence of the

✓ But This pallid countenance does
not take place in this disease from
Other Causes. On the Contrary - the face
generally assumes not a yellow, but
a Sallow or Olive Color. f

Habitual use of Ardent Spirits. Drunkards

After exhibiting red or yellow faces for

a number of years, often become pale.

This is the effect of the total stoppage of the

secretion and excretion of bile. It is gene-

rally a forerunner of death. It marks the

as
the worst grade of intemperance, ~~and~~ white

the highest grade of heat. ~~It is~~ ^{The liver}

looks and feel like dry flesh. It is in the

same torpid state that we shall say hereafter

the brain is in fatuity. ~~It occupies a greater~~ ^{This disorder has}

~~on the portions of the brain, but sometimes~~

~~been called~~ ^{generally} ~~the whole brain it is called~~

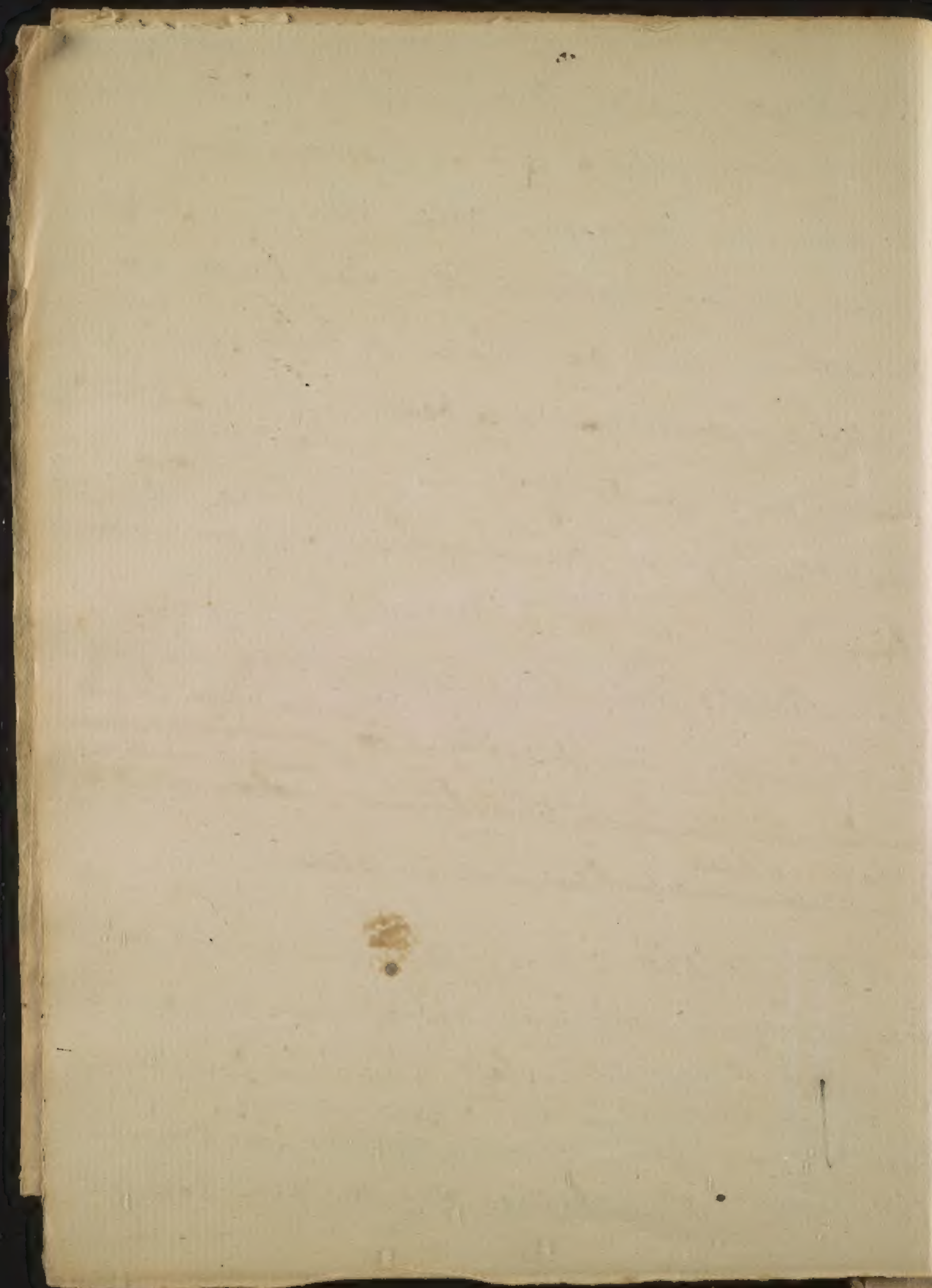
1. Hepatalgia. It is ^{generally} attended with some

pain, and when enlarged, with a difficulty

in lying upon the left side. It sometimes

continues for many years, ^{without any pain,} but more

commonly it brings on a fatal ascites,



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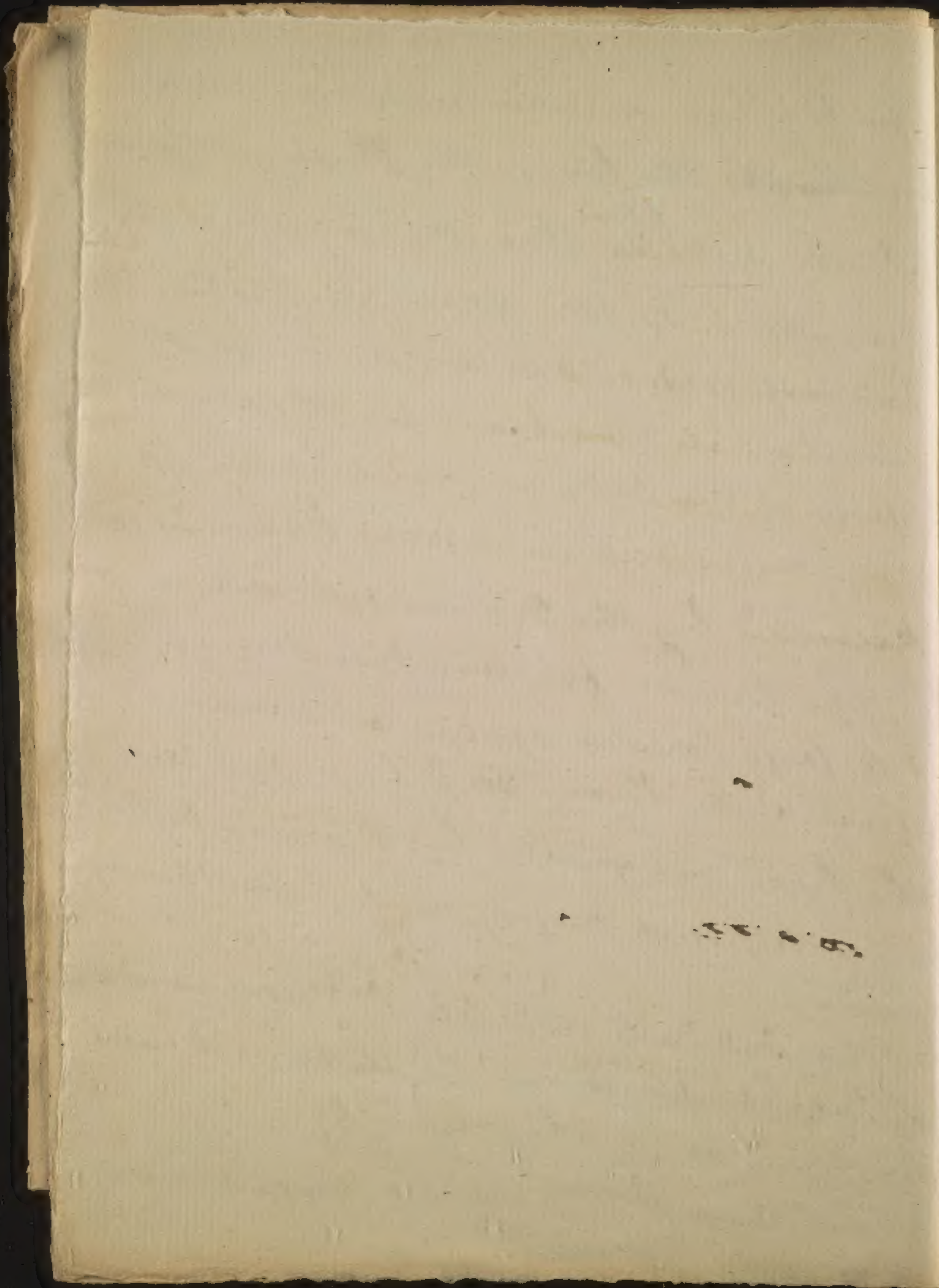
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for the lymphatics being numerous
 in ~~this~~ the liver, the streams of lymph
 which usually ^{flow} thro' it are naturally
 diverted into the Abdomen. Where it
 does not produce ascites, it brings on
 atrophy, and marasmus that is, a
 waste of the body without fever. It
 sometimes ends in a fatal hemorrhage
 known by the name of Melena.

The Remedies for this disorder are
 a large Caustic applied to the external
 region of the liver. ~~It~~ I have once seen
 the liver recapitulated by this remedy &
 an incipient Dropsy of the belly thereby
 cured.

a The Cold Bath. The late Dr Dehormandie
 of Bristol, ^{in this state} opened me he ~~to~~ seen it cured
 by the use of this remedy.

3 Frictions & Stimulating Applications



to the region of the liver.
 4 Calomel in small doses continued for
 months & years. I think I have done
 good by this medicine used in this way
 in Hepatalgia.

5 Chalybeates and bitters and aromatics.
 They act Sympathetically upon the
 liver and they impart a vigor to the
 whole system which is felt by the liver.

6 Long journeys persisted in once a
 year for ~~two~~ three or four years, have
 sometimes cured this disease.

7 ~~Exhaustion~~ I have once known it
 removed by a change of climate.

I shall dismiss this disorder of
 the liver by remarking that it fre-
 -quently exists in a portion of the

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liver only, and in these cases is often combined with some one of the diseases of the liver which have been described.

II Jauzeville.

The ^{symptoms} ~~causes~~ of this disorder are ^{yellowness} ~~transient~~ ~~and chronic~~ over the external surface of the body, but most ^{obviously} in the eyes - languor, depression of spirits, costiveness - now and then diarrhoea - white stools, - itching of the skin - a slow fever but more commonly a natural pulse, with a natural temperature of the skin. Costiveness is said to occur most frequently in young people. It is said to be less common in old people, & very rare in drunkards.

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Its Causes are transient & Chronic.

The former are 1 a Spasm upon the
Common duct, 2 bilious & intermitting
fevers. - ~~hence~~ ^{It is said} sometimes ^{to prevail} ~~observed~~
~~to appear~~ as an epidemic. When it does,
it is as a Typhoid only of those Autumnal
diseases. 3 Fear 4 Anger 5 prepuce

from Contagious parts particularly
from the ^{pancreas, the} ~~colon~~ ^{from the} ~~where~~ distended with
fores, and the Uterus in pregnancy.

The Chronic Causes are 1 viscid
bile, and Gall stones obstructing the
cystic or Common duct. 2 a tumor
or schirrus in either of those ducts, or
in the pancreas.

3 Dr. Grouse mentions a Case of Jaundice
from the Common duct becoming in-
flamed from disease.

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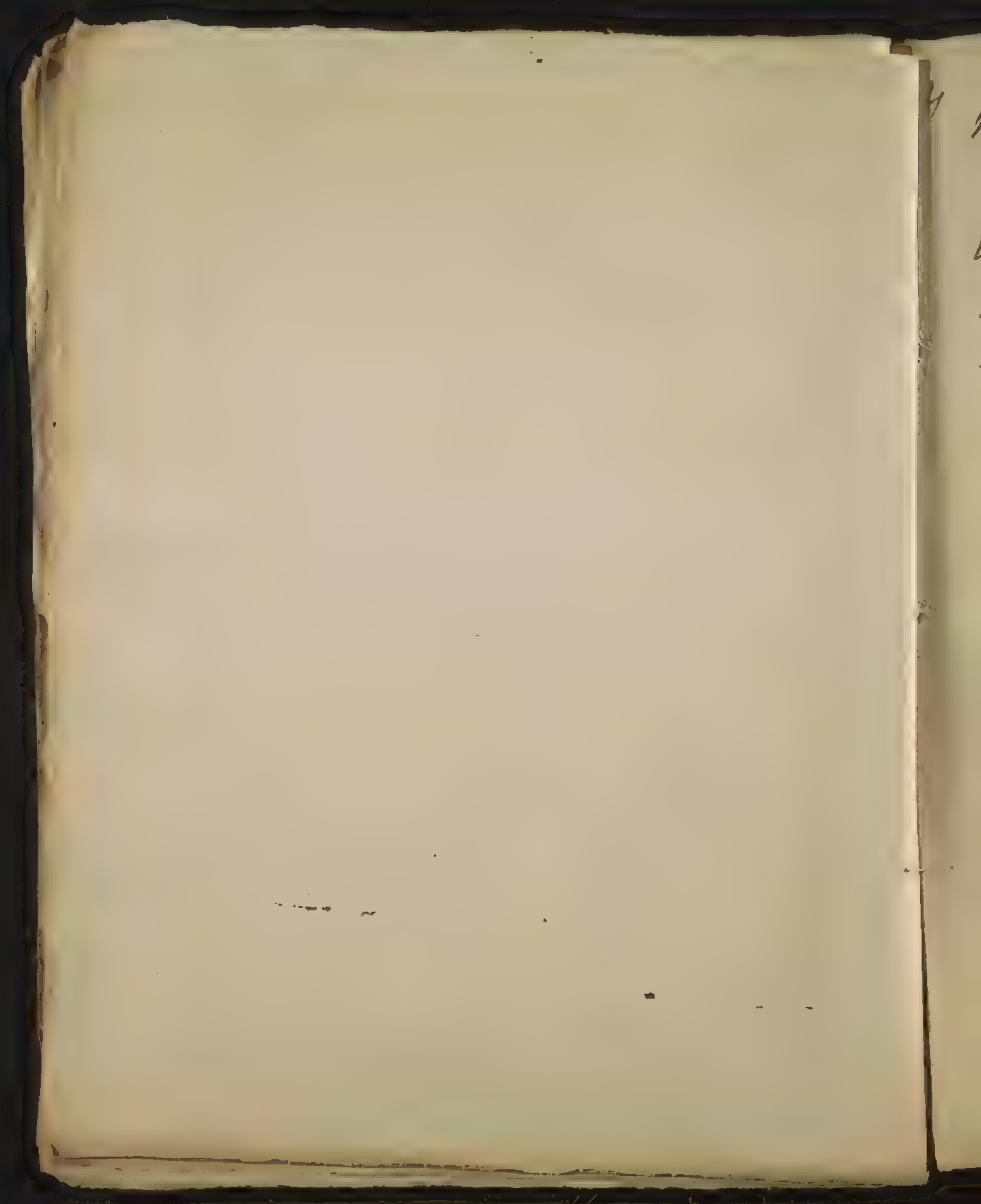
4 matters in the medium particularly
 conglutated with obstructing the passage of
 bile into it. Take notice Genllemen, the
 obstruction in the two last ^{cases} ~~cases~~ that
 have been mentioned is only in the com-
mon duct. Dr Monro informs us
 that he once saw the cystic duct so
 completely closed by two gall stones
 that no air could pass thro' it, &
 yet the patient died without Jaundice.
 Dr Ke thus far saw a similar ^{Absence} ~~case~~ of
 Jaundice ^{where} ~~from~~ ~~was~~ ~~obstruction~~ of the
 cystic duct was obstructed by a gall
 stone as large as a nutmeg. When
 a Jaundice occurs with a complete
 obstruction of this duct, it is sup-
 posed the obstructing matter com-
 municates imperceptibly from the



insensible cystic duct, to the exquisitely
^{and invariable}
 sensible termination of the common
 duct in the duodenum which is thereby
 constricted, and thus hepatic bile is
 retained, and afterwards absorbed, or
 conveyed by resorption into the blood.
 There is in this ~~case~~ case an error
 of sensus and motus.

5 Dr. Stoll has given us an account of
 three cases of fatal jaundice in which
 no obstruction of any kind was disco-
 vered either in the cystic, or common
 duct. The obstruction was probably
 from a tonic spasm upon the
 common duct which relaxed after
 death.

~~When obstructions are seated in the
 cystic duct only, the progress toward of~~



~~The body goes on as usual~~

There have been many disputes
whether bile can exist in the blood.
Dr Reebuck a graduate in this Univer-
-sity has clearly proved that it does,
in this disorder, by a number of
satisfactory experiments. There have
likewise been disputes among patho-
-logists whether the bile be conveyed
into the blood in a jaundice by ab-
-sorption or regurgitation. It is
most probable it enters the blood in
both ways. The black jaundice seems
to be produced by the absorption of
~~the undigested~~ black bile from the
~~gall bladder~~. Dr Smith supposes the
blackness of the Africans to be
derived originally from this cause.

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I have seen the color of the face of
a greenish cast in several instances
of jaundice. I have ^{no} doubt of its being
derived from the absorption of green
bile, ~~from the gall bladder~~.

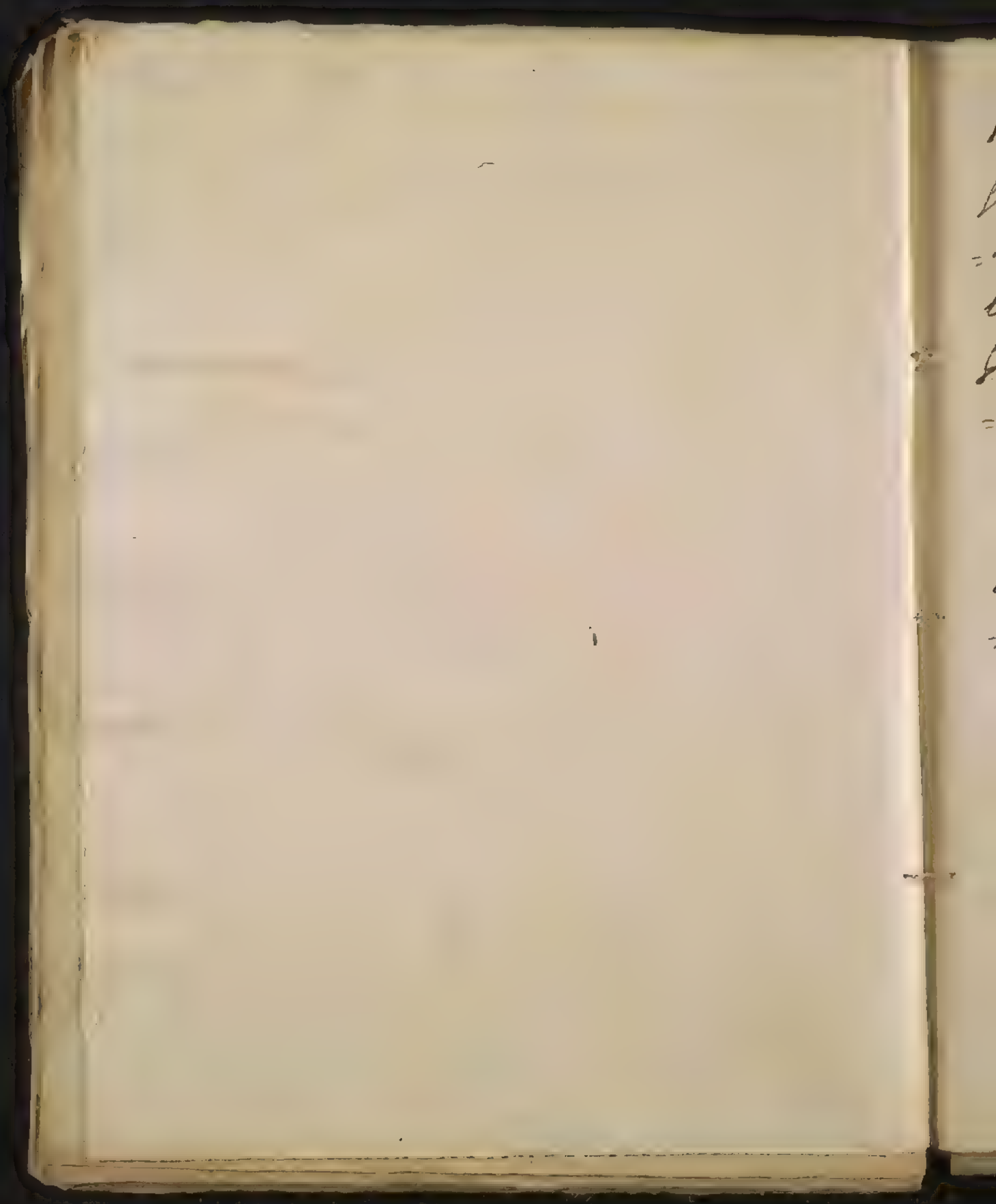
Persons of all ages are subject to
the jaundice. It occurs in new born
infants. It attacks the two sexes nearly
alike. Of 100 patients whom I ^{2^d} ~~the~~
- have attended in a given time in
this disorder 52 were men & 48 were
- women.

Objects are seldom coloured in the
eye by this disorder, owing to the bile
tinging the tunica ~~ad~~ conjunctiva
only, and not the humors of the eye,
nor is the color of the ^{brain, nor of the} tongue, nor
the ~~taste of the~~ saliva - nor the quality
of the milk generally affected by the
bile

which circulates with the blood. milk and oysters have their natural taste, but there are certain aliments and drinks which impart a sensation of bitter to the tongue.

There is something ~~extraordinary~~ peculiar in the action of the bile upon different parts of the body. while several of the fluids, and some of the solid parts of the body receive ~~no~~ color from it, ^{the} ~~car-~~tilages and bones are sometimes tinged by ^{it}. Of this Dr. Stoll mentions an instance which came under his own observation.

The Remedies for Jaundice should be regulated by its symptoms & causes. If the pulse be full or tense, it will be proper to begin the cure by



To
1 Bloodletting. The disorder in this
state of the pulse is always accompa-
-nied with more or less disease in the
liver. I have occasionally bled in this
state combination of disorder with dis-
-ease with success once in 1803, and again
in 1804 in the Penney's hospital, but
I have as often ~~been~~ employed this
remedy without effect. Authors gene-
rally consider ^{fever with} jaundice with fever
as a most alarming symptom.
It is to probably chiefly from the
neglect of early and sufficient bleeding.

If the jaundice arise from a
spasm upon the common duct, the
remedies should be
2 opiates, laxatives, the warm bath,
and afterwards tonics.

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If it arise from the pressure of
the colon distended with feces, they
should be removed by

3 Purges. If it arise from the
pressure of the pregnant Uterus ^{up-}
wards, it should be removed ^{by} de-

-pressing the Uterus by means of a
bandage. If it arise from viscid

bile it should be removed,

5 by emetics - purges - mineral
waters - Soap, ^{and} exercise, and mercury.

~~I have said it arises~~
~~from Gold Stones. The~~

~~remedies for them shall be mentioned~~
~~under our next head.~~

The following empirical prescription
has been found useful in the cure
of Jaundice, & its efficacy is probably
confined chiefly to those cases in



which Obstructions from viscid
bile have existed in the cystic and
common ducts. Potash and Gum
Arabic of each ℥ss Castile Soap ℥i
Brandy ℔i. Truen a half to a whole
wine glass full of this medicine is
usually taken three times a day.

The Remedies for the removal of
Gallstones, which I have said is one
of the Causes of Jaundice shall be
mentioned under ^{another} ~~another~~ head.

III. There is a disorder in the liver
nearly allied to Jaundice, but not
accompanied with yellowness of the
Skin. It consists in a preternatural
accumulation ^{and stagnation} of bile in the Gallbladder,
~~and stagnation~~ from a torpor in its
fibres. I have called the stools are
generally white, except after taking a
purgel

27 when they are of a dark color. I have called it Costicneps of the river. Its remedies are active purges, mercury and exercise.

IV. Gall Stones come next in order under our notice. They are formed from the bile, and differ from each other in the following particulars.

1 In size, being ^{about as large as} ~~smaller than~~ a small pea, up to a small egg.

2 In figure being rough, angular, or highly polished from their friction upon each other.

Dr Physick has in possession two or three stones of the latter kind taken from the bladder of Mr Muller the gentleman ~~case~~ case was mentioned in speaking of the secretion of water by the liver.

3 In number being from one to 100. The immense number of Gall Stones Dr



Shattuck tells us were found in the Gall-
 bladder of a person dissected by Dr Prescott
 of Groton in Massachusetts.

4 In Wright - from five grains to $\frac{7}{8}$ of an
 and three grains. A Gall Stone of the latter
 weight is mentioned by Dr Lettsom in the
 first volume of the Memoirs of the Me-
 dical Society of London.

5 In Consistence. They are of the Consistence
 of tallow, and sometimes nearly as solid
 as stone.

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8. 6 They differ in ~~the nature of the matter~~ ^{the nature of the matter} which
compose them. Boucroy has mentioned 6
species of them ~~which are to be found in the~~
for an account of which I refer you
to ~~the~~ chemical books and to the Pro-
-fessor of Chemistry. — one of the
-species of them is inflammable. This I
-discovered by an experiment made upon a
gall stone taken out of the liver of a woman
who died in our hospital when I was a
student of medicine. —



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These Gall ^{stones} sometimes lie for years in
the Gall bladder without giving any pain.
a Stone that weighed 7ij was found in the
Gall bladder ^{one of} of the Earls of Bath, & yet he
never was diseased from it. Six Gallstones
were found in the Gall bladder of one
unfortunate Mrs Robinson. Yet she died of
an aneurism had any of the symptoms which they
induce in the liver or stomach. She died of
a Hydrothorax. a Gall Stone of 7i 2ij &
9th was found in the liver of Lord Walpole,
and yet ~~his~~ ^{the} Apothecary who attended him
for 40 years said he had never once been
troubled of pain or disease from that cause.
Similar ~~these~~ ^{to those which have been} cases are ~~probably rare~~. Gall
enlargements are probably rare. They are
often attended with great pain sometimes
so exquisite as to cause fainting ^{loud} ~~the~~ ~~the~~
cries & shrieks that are heard thro



at 86 ~~we need not~~
a whole night's uneasiness. ~~the seat of the~~
~~pain is in the~~ ~~wonder at the intensity of~~
~~this pain when we reflect upon~~ This
pain is occasioned by the passage of a
stone ~~from~~ ^{from} the gall bladder to the
bowels, or by its stoppage in its progress
to them. We need not wonder at the
intensity of the pain when we reflect upon
the size of the duct thro' which the stone
passes with the size of ^{many} the gall stones w.
pass thro' it. The seat of the pain is ^{first} in
the pit of the stomach, from whence it
spreads thro' the region of the liver, and
upper bowels. It lasts ~~for~~ with some
interals & with some diminution in
degree from three days to a month.
Chills attend this pain, but neither fever
nor ~~fat~~ increased frequency, or pulsation

V I Such as are proper in ^{the} forming
state of the disease induced by them.

+ ~~To treat~~ ^I ¹² The symptoms of an
approaching attack of this disease are light
pain - tenderness - flatulency - and yellow
- turbid water. In this state of $\frac{1}{4}$ disease
small & repeated doses of Laudanum - Ab-
-sternum - ^{a gentle purge} ~~not~~ the pedicularium, & rest pre-
-vent the formation of a periton.

or tension of the pulse. A yellowness of
 the skin generally attends each parox-
 -ysm of the disease. In some persons
 a yellowness of the face is a constant
 symptom of the presence of Gallstones
 in the Gall bladder. — It is from the
 supposed absence of muscular fibres in
 the Cystic duct, and the small depth of
 itsibility proposed both by ~~the~~ it, and the
 Ductus Communis, the pain is said ^{to} ~~never~~
 depend upon the stone pressing ^{upon} and ~~pressing~~
 distending the Duodenum at the place where
 it is connected with the Common duct.

The Remedies ~~for~~ for Gallstones
 divide them into ~~three~~ ^{two} Classes 1st such as
 are proper to relieve a paroxysm of
 the disease ^{induced by them} & 2nd such as ^{as}
 remove ~~its~~ ^{them} Cause. +

† The Remedies for a paroxysm of the



73 78

disease should be 1 ~~vs.~~ ~~where~~ I know the
pulse does not indicate it, but ^{when the} ~~it~~ ~~shows~~
pain is exquisite, it ~~shows~~ it, and prepares
the way for large doses of E^{th} Laudanum
by the mouth and by way of Injection.
3 The Warm Bath, 4 ~~is~~ ~~used~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~
extremities, and 5 A Blister to the side,
or pit of the stomach. After the pain
is subdued, 6 opening medicines consisting
of purges & cathartics.

III. The Remedies proper to remove
~~disturb~~ Gall Stones have been divided into
Chemical & mechanical. The former
are said to be Alkaline Salts - lime water,
Soap - a mixture of Oil and Spirit
of turpentine - the yolk of an egg &
Oil mixed together - Lime Juice - &
the Juice of the Dandelion - that is

V The late Dr Zimmerman thought highly of this simple medicine. It was one of his prescriptions for Frederick the 1st king of Prussia for a dropsy but on by an obstructed liver. He prescribed the extract of this medicinal plant as well as its juice, and that to the amount he tells us of an hundred pounds a year.

It is probable all the medicines that have been mentioned are differently according to the nature, or component parts of the gall stones.

the Taraxicum of Linnaeus. There
 are respectable vouchers for the efficacy
 of all the remedies I have mentioned.
 In favor of the Dandelion, I can speak
 from my own experience. I was led to
 use it with the more confidence from having
 read in Cheselden's Anatomy that Oxen
 when killed in the Winter discover biliary
 concretions in the liver, but never after
 they have fed for two or three months
 upon the Spring Greens. ^{I have heard this}
^{fact confirmed by a butcher in this city.}
 What manner, ^{all} these remedies act I
 know not - It is certain ^{some of them partially} they dissolve
 the Gall Stones out of the ^{body}, but
 it is difficult to conceive how they can
 be conveyed in a state so concentrated, or
 in such a quantity ^{as to act upon the Gall-}
~~stones~~ ^{as to act upon the Gall-}
 stones in the Gall bladder. ^{Cunningham's}
^{method of using}

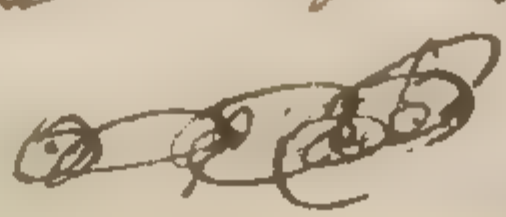
✓ Dr Duvviri & Dr Jacob Wall have published
each a case performed by this remedy. -

The remedies which act mechanically
in removing Gall Stones are

- 1 ~~Heavy~~ Emetics frequently repeated
- 2 Active purges. 3 copious ^{draughts} ~~drinks~~ of warm water.
- 3 Electricity. 4 Exercise especially on horseback. 5 a temperate Diet consisting chiefly of vegetables. 6 The Alterative use of Calomel. With this remedy given in such doses as not to affect the mouth,

I am sure I have done service.

If a salivation should be resorted to, when the Calomel does not succeed in Alterative doses. Dr Gibbons tells us in the Annals of medicine, that he ~~has~~ removed Gall Stones from 12 persons out of 13 by this remedy. —

Costiveness should be carefully prevented by lenient purges. 



V. The ^{next} ~~last~~ disorder of the liver that I ~~shall~~ was mentioned is Scurphula.

It may be known by occurring in scholastic habits. The remedies for it are the same as for that disorder in other parts of the body, all of which ~~shall~~ ^{will} be enumerated in their ^{proper} place. I have once seen the whole liver affected with it, ~~that it was~~ ^{glandular} ~~but~~ it was in a ~~boy~~ ^{boy} whose whole system was more or less affected with the same disorder.

VI. Schismus is sometimes the effect of previous inflammation, but it is often the product of impressions too feeble to manifest themselves in disease or pain. ~~It~~ ^{considered as the} ~~white~~ ^{considered as the} ~~Uperitalgia~~ ^{considered as the} may be ~~considered as the~~ ^{considered as the} ~~Flux~~ ^{considered as the} of the liver, this may be considered as its death. It is rarely recapitulated.

Your



will not be surprised at this when
you recollect how little medicine has
ever been able to accomplish in
Schistosomiasis even where we are able to ap-
-ply our remedies in contact with them.
- The knife is generally the only cure
for them.

VII. Worms ^{are} sometimes ^{found in} ~~producing~~ ^{are} ~~the~~ ^{of the}
the liver in which they ~~produce~~ ^{are} the
cause & effect of disease, and disorder.
Dr Frost says he has often found worms
in the livers of persons who have died
of the hepatic state of fever. There is a
remarkable case of disorder & death
induced by a large worm in the liver
of a Mrs. Holt of this city related by
Dr Thomas Bond in one of the Volumes



23
of the London Medical inquiries and
Observations. In the month of Aug^r 1811
I lost a patient ~~is~~ with symptoms
of Jaundice & Hepatitis. The morning
After her death, a large number of
small worms were seen creeping out
of her mouth. They probably came
from her liver where they probably
were the cause, or effect of her disease.
It is ~~the liver contains~~ difficult to
detect the presence of small worms in
the liver. The presence of the large in-
-gle worms found in the liver of Mrs.
Holt was known by what she used to
call a "quivering sensation". It is possible
large doses of Calomel might dislodge
them, but I can say nothing in its favor
from my own experience. —

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Dissections exhibit the following appearance:
 - as after death from the diseases & disorders
 of the liver.

After acute & Chronic inflammation, the
 usual marks of inflamⁿ - Adhesion of the
 liver to the diaphragm, and of the diaphragm
 to the lungs - a large Abscess filled with
 pus & sometimes with bile & blood - and
 a communication between this Abscess
 and the parts into which it usually
 discharges itself which have been men-
 tioned - great congestion of blood in the
 liver - great enlargement of the liver
 from blood or water - with & without hyda-
 tids, a rigid state of the liver induced by Hypocho-
 ndria, - Chronic partial & general, in the
 latter case the liver enlarged in one in-
 stance ^{to 30} as to weigh 27 pounds, - a diminished
 size of the liver - I have seen an instance
 of this in our hospital. There was a

v called by Mr. Hunter interstitial Abs.
-absorption. — The liver in this case re.
-sembles an ~~empty~~ honey comb.

Alc.
re.

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mark of a former Abscess upon it - are
Abscesses of the substance of the liver &
Tubercles - and Scrophulous tumors upon
the liver - the coats of the gall bladder
thickened and bony - a dilatation of the
hepatic, cystic and common ducts to an
inch in diameter - gall stones of all the
shapes, and in all the numbers that have
been mentioned - gangrene. ~~I have not~~
~~that is but~~ ^{of which} ~~with one~~ ^{of which} ~~case~~ ^{of which} ~~in~~ ^{of which} ~~books~~ ^{of which} ~~of medicine~~ ^{of which} ~~Dr~~

Baillie says he never saw an instance
of it. Perhaps a congestion of blood was
mistaken for it.

I have thus gentlemen from a
large mass of empirical rubbish and from
my own observations delivered to you an
epitome of all the diseases & Disorders of the
liver; but you must not expect to find
them in the separate and distinct states in

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which I have described them. In no disease do diseases and disorders anastomose (if I may be allowed the expression) more than in the liver. They are blended, they succeed each other, they alternate with each other - and they mutually produce each other. Watch these changes narrowly. Forget the hepatic nosology - attend to symptoms particularly to the pulse. - attend to the Abuses of ~~all~~ its ~~essence~~ ~~water~~ symptoms - that is to its Dumb form - and prescribe for the state of the system should it vary a dozen times a day. -

I shall dismiss the subject of the diseases and disorders of the liver, by ^{repeating} ~~repeating~~ a remark of the illustrious Dr Boerhaave, and that is that the liver is ~~disordered~~ ^{out of}

V ~~forget it to be directed~~ ^{add} ~~undirected~~
~~in a more spirit~~ ~~in the~~ ~~in the~~
~~and~~ ~~be~~ ~~complaints~~ ~~from~~ ~~whence~~
he secretly smiled at our abortive ^{attempts} efforts
to cure the diseases induced by it in the
~~stomach, bowels~~ ~~other parts of the body~~
~~particularly~~ in the head, the stomach,
the bowels, the kidneys, the muscles &
the skin by directing our remedies
wholly to those parts of the body.

health or ~~the~~ Order in 99 out of an 100 of
all Chronic Diseases. Of how much im-
-portance ^{then} must be it ~~to~~ ^{be} to study its
~~functions and derangements~~ ^{they appear} whether in disease
or disorder. ~~This is the more necessary~~
its diseases and disorders are ^{not only} numerous, and
diffused thro'out the whole system, but often
because they are often ^{devoid of obvious char-}
-acteristic symptoms. ^{this is so much the case that}
be considered as ^{prominently,} the masked battery of death,
the books ~~not~~ that are worth noting
upon its diseases and disorders ^{of the liver} are Saunders
and Lake Leake both of which are in our
hospital library.

